

Democrat and Sentinel.

W. H. M'ENRUE, Editor & Publisher.
EBENSBURG, DEC. 20, 1866

Radicalism in White Township
—A Scrap of Local History.

Radicalism, inconsistent as it is on many questions, is perfectly consistent in its leading principles. These are: 1. To extend the right of suffrage to every negro; 2. To prevent every white man from voting where it may possibly be done.

It will be recollected that lists of non-reporting conscripts were to be made out and furnished to the different election boards; and those named on these lists should be deprived of the right of voting. The Supreme Court of the State, in the meantime, declared this law to be unconstitutional; and that no man could be deprived of the right of voting, without a trial and conviction.

But what do radicals care for law? The lists were made out and furnished to the different districts. Every intelligent man looked upon them as a farce. Many radical deserters were not on the lists at all; while the lists, as published to the world, contain the names of Col. Wm. K. Carr, Dr. Kern, and other leading radicals, as well as large numbers of Democrats, who are entirely innocent of desertion, or any other offence. Nay! Upon this list Col. Linton recognizes the names of those of his brave soldiers, who instead of deserting the brand of deserters, shed their blood and gave their lives to their country on the front of the battle-field. Thus, besides being false in every particular, these lists, so far as Cambria county was concerned, were a base libel on the living and the dead.

The "deserter" list of White township contained no names of actual voters excepting those of radicals, and it was supposed that they would want no list in that township; but a list was taken.

The election board of White township was Democratic. The radical voters whose names were on the deserter's list came forward and voted. Afterwards a Democratic voter presented himself at the polls, but his vote was objected to as a deserter; the list was examined but the name was not on it. Of course the board received his vote. Another Democratic vote was offered; objected to on same grounds, but not on the list, and received.

A day or so after, a warrant was issued for the election officers by a young radical. But this was not enough!

A warrant was issued for A. H. Fiske, Esq., for the offence of reading the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Fiske is a native of New England, but has for many years resided in White township. He is a gentleman of education and refinement; as pure and upright a man as ever lived; his only offence being that he was a law-abiding citizen. George Walters, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county, was also arrested for taking part in the election; also the two Democrats, who were not deserters, for voting at the election.

These men were all dragged before a justice, to answer for the high crime they had committed. When they desired to be confronted with their accusers, they were told of an irresponsible young man who had volunteered for that purpose. The name of his bail was announced as entered on the docket!

And who was this personage? Truly a great man in Israel! Bearing the name of a Judge in England celebrated for his cruelty and love of innocent blood, (and probably descended from a left-handed branch of his family!) this man is worthy of his historical name. He is a man of as many vocations as Proteus had shapes. He is a Doctor of Law, Doctor of Medicine, and Doctor of Divinity—has invented a new Pill and a new Church, and besides, runs a saw-mill! He is the inventor of the Panacea of Life; and the Church of Christ in America; the former to purge the body of its ailments—the latter to purge the soul of its sins. Besides he is one of the *Biggers* of real estate. This personage appeared to father the prosecution!

The defendants entered bail to appear, and prepared to meet their accuser. A short time before Court, however, one of them received the following "Order of the Court":

"November 7, 1866.

"Mr. George Walters: You are hereby notified that the case of the Commonwealth vs. you and Christian Walters, Wm. F. Lemmon, John Xabru, and others, has been with-

drawn by Jeffries, the prosecutor; you are therefore discharged from your recognizance. Please read this to the rest of the boys.

"Yours, truly, THOMAS HOLLEN." The defendants, of course, knew that Esq. Hollen, even tho' acting under the advice of his medico-cierico-legal mandate, had no power to discharge either the prosecutor or defendants from their recognizance; and prepared for trial.

But on Monday of Court they are to receive a still greater surprise! The prosecutor has left!—is gone!—is run away! What then? Forfeit his recognizance? There is none! The Justice—beg pardon,—the Squire has gone too! Prosecutor, Justice, and all, have left the country!

And thus ends this radical prosecution! We have not a word to add but commend the foregoing plain statement to such radicals as are still disposed to transgress the laws.

Maximilian.

There appears to be more uncertainty in relation to the movements of this distinguished gentleman, than any other now claiming public attention. One day he is on his way to Europe, a fugitive; the next he is firmly planted on his throne in the city of Mexico and declares he will fight it out. The New York Herald, speaking of the present posture of affairs, declares that through some loophole in the mails the instructions to Minister Campbell and General Sheridan, reached Maximilian before the ship bearing our extraordinary embassy touched at Vera Cruz, and that this will account for the pronouncement issued from that city upon the arrival of the Susquehanna off that port, declaring the purpose of poor Max. to fight for his Mexican crown to the death. Hence the return of Campbell and Sherman to New Orleans for new observations and a new departure. It next appears that through the counsels of Marshal Bazaine and of the Mexican Tories, Marquez and Miramon, fresh from France, the political chiefs of the Church have effected a sort of agreement with Maximilian, whereby he is to undertake the maintenance of his Government after the withdrawal of the French troops, under a pledge of financial aid from the Church to the extent of five or ten dollars a year, as the case may be. His reported programme, too, is plausible and may be feasible. The bulk of the movable treasures of the Church are in and near the city of Mexico, for safe keeping. French, Belgian and Austrian merchants, bondholders and speculators, identified with the cause of Maximilian, are also concentrated in the capital for the same reason. Miramon who doubtless as Napoleon's chosen man, expects to succeed Maximilian in the Government there, knows from experience how to use all these materials. His plan is to concentrate his military forces and means within a narrow circle around the city of Mexico and along the main road thence to Vera Cruz, thus holding those two cities and the communications between them, and leaving, for the present, all the country northward to the wrangling Republican chiefs and factions to keep them employed against each other.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The Philadelphia Daily News says: While holding the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Brewster escaped violent and sudden death in such a manner as to render the interposition of the divine hand almost a special providence. The Judge was seated in an arm chair, almost directly under the ventilator in the ceiling. A tipstave approached him with a message, which of course he was obliged to deliver in whispers. To hear the Judge leaned forward. At that very instant, with a tremendous crash, upon the back of his chair, there descended from the circumference of the ventilator the iron centre pierced to receive it. The weight of the piece is about forty-five pounds. It completely demolished the back of the chair, missing the spinal column of the Judge by a bare inch. Had not the tipstave come up at the precise moment that he did, and had not the Judge leaned forward that the whispering might be audible to him, his death would have been beyond all possible peradventure. The escape is one of the most remarkable on record.

—Deacon Bergner evidently hopes by his indecent attacks upon Hon. Edgar Cowan, to achieve the same infamous notoriety that Forney succeeded in getting by his incessant pursuit of Ex-President Buchanan. Some fellows mistake shame for fame; at least they do shameless things.

—The Trenton True American says: A lock of the hair of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and first Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Jersey, has been presented by Jacob Weart, Esq., of Jersey City, to Gov. Ward, for deposit in the State Library. It has lain in the earth for a period of eighty-six years, and was still preserved, apparently as natural as ever, except it was the color of the soil in which it was embedded.

—Hon. William D. Northend, the Democratic candidate who was defeated by Beast Butler, intends to contest Butler's seat in the next Congress.

The Evacuation of Rome.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops, and the circular of Baron Ricasoli, under date of November 15, are the latest items of news relating to the Roman question. The intention of the Italian government can be gathered from a late official paper to the different prefects of that kingdom. That paper, bearing the signature of the Chief Minister of Victor Emanuel, announces that the government of Italy is bound by its agreement and convention with France not to interfere between the Pope and his subjects, but to let the experience of an ecclesiastical principality, without a parallel in the civilized world, settle itself. The Minister also states that the government has a steady faith in the principle of Italian nationality, and can afford to leave all unsettled questions to its slow but sure workings. It is likewise announced that the king of remitted Italy has no desire to mingle politics with religious matters, or to assume any position or perform any act calculated to diminish the spiritual power and influence of the Holy Pontiff. Ricasoli, at the same time, announces that the banished bishops can return to their sees, as the Italian government desires neither privileged persons nor martyrs among its religious ministers, of whatever creed.

In all this it will be seen there is no allusion to the political or temporal power of the Pope. That there is a party in Italy which desires to uproot and overthrow the temporal power of the Pontiff is certain. But it is not certain that Victor Emanuel belongs to that party. For reasons having their roots in state policy, he may not antagonize openly that idea at present. He may think that it is possible for the Pope to remain in Rome, and that city at the same time may be the capital of Italy. More than this, Italy is bound by the treaty of September with France to protect the "integrity of the temporal power of the Pope," and Napoleon will put his own construction upon that clause and hold his ally to its faithful observance. While, therefore, the circular of Ricasoli is mute upon the temporal power of the Pope, the inference is plain and irresistible that Napoleon would not have removed his troops without a full understanding as to the part that Italy was prepared to take in adjusting the delicate questions likely to arise out of that movement.

That France will object to any action likely to drive the Pope from Rome is certain. Napoleon has assumed the guardianship of the Latin race. The Pope is looked upon as the head of that race, and so long as Napoleon supports the Pope he has a hold upon that class which nothing else can give him. Napoleon aided the Italians on this theory, and the signs of the times indicate that he is preparing to adopt a similar course with reference to Spain. In this latter case, if interference is agreed upon, its fruits may fall into the basket of Victor Emanuel by the elevation of his son to the throne now disgraced by the Bourbons. As this point cannot be reached except by the adoption of a line of policy which will encircle the Pope in its remote, if not immediate consequences, the probabilities are that Victor Emanuel will not suffer the Red Republicans of his kingdom to drive their revolutionary car over the temporal power of the Pope without impediment.

Another reason that will restrain Napoleon from giving his consent to an attack upon the power of the Pope is to be found in the fact that he is at present engaged in an attempt to reunite the Greek and Latin churches, to place the Pope at the head of this spiritual union, and by this means to checkmate the designs of Russia in the East. This is a bold movement. But it may be successful, and this hope will induce Napoleon to keep the Pope in a position to profit in the most visible and real manner by circumstances that may occur in the direction of the proposed addition to the power, dominion, and influence of France as a European power.

It is a mistake to suppose that because France has withdrawn her troops from Rome that, therefore, she has no further concern with the affairs of the Pope, or the Roman States. The convention of September goes beyond the point now reached. Should the inhabitants of the Roman States rebel against the civil authorities, it is maintained in some quarters that "the first duty of the Italian government must be to at once occupy the city with its armed forces, protect the person of the Pope, and administer the civil affairs of the States, thus conferring full civil rights on the Romans, and gradually incorporating Rome into the Italian kingdom." But it must be remembered that this could not be done without the consent of France. Napoleon guaranteed the integrity of Italian power after the battle of Solferino, but in accordance with the previous convention with the Pope, entered into eighteen years ago, France and Italy cannot separate on this question of the temporal power of the Pontiff. They must settle it in such a manner as to satisfy the Latin race. And they will do so. The task is not impossible, as the enemies alike of French power and Italian nationality would make the world believe. The evacuation of Rome opens a fresh chapter in the history of Italy, and before it is finished this now seemingly disturbing question may be settled in a satisfactory manner.—Age.

Late News Items.

—Lyon J. Levy, one of the oldest dry goods merchants of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday.

—Three yachts—the Vesta Henrietta and Fleetwing—left Sandy Hook last Tuesday on a race to the Needle, England. The prize is \$30,000.

—Sergeant-at-arms Ordway started today with the Speaker's warrant to bring Hon. C. V. Culver, now temporarily detained in Venango county.

—From January first to December twelfth, 1866, 235,111 emigrants arrived at New York from foreign parts. This is the largest number since 1854, when 319,228 landed at that port.

—It appears by a statement made in Congress that suits are now pending in the civil courts of England and France for the recovery of Confederate property valued at \$20,000,000.

—The Canadian—St. Marie—who "peached" on Surratt, whilst both were members of the Papal Zouaves, was prompted to do so by jealousy—he and John, having the misfortune to love the same girl.

—The department has commenced to pay the extra bounties authorized by the act of July 28, 1866. Only those due soldiers from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio in the regulars and reserves, are now being paid, however.

—It is said that Gen. Schofield has ordered a military commission to assemble in Washington for the trial of Dr. Watson, who was lately acquitted of the murder of a negro in Rockbridge, Va. We thought that military satraps were no longer superior to the civil authorities and the laws.

—Among the latest reports with regard to the movements of the Fenians is the announcement that a Fenian privateer has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Government officials and set sail from Newburyport, Massachusetts. It is also reported from Halifax, that a British man-of-war, the Wolverine, has sailed in pursuit of her. We give these reports as we find them.

—It is announced that the Empress Carlotta, wife of Maximilian, died at Miramar, at noon on Friday. For some time the reports from Paris have announced that her health was more critical than ever; and the latest French journals received by mail stated that she had fallen into great physical and mental prostration; that, not only her reason, but her life, was in danger; and that her physicians had but faint hopes of her recovery. Her diseases of mind and body, it is reported, have at length ended in her death.

—The news that the London Times joins the general appeal for mercy to the condemned Fenian prisoners at Toronto may be regarded as an assurance that their sentences will be commuted, for the Times always follows the prevailing sentiment of England, and that sentiment is now most earnest for the conciliation of the United States. The authorities in Canada, it is announced, will comply with the request of our government and promptly furnish records of the trials and convictions of these prisoners.

—On Sunday morning the United States frigate New Ironsides, lying at League Island, just below Philadelphia was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every effort to check the flames, the vessel was totally destroyed.

Owing to the distance from the city considerable time elapsed before any fire-engines reached the spot, and they were able to do but little towards saving the noble ship. No other of the fleet anchored near her where injured. The naval officers know nothing about the affair, but the fire is believed to have been the work of design.

The New Ironsides was built at Philadelphia in 1863, and was christened by the veteran Commodore Stewart. She was a very prominent actor in the events of the war on the Southern coast, and received many hard knocks from the rebel batteries, but was never injured by them, nor was she much damaged by the torpedo the rebels exploded under her in Charleston harbor. The event causes great regret in Philadelphia, where every citizen felt a pride in her history. She was about 3,500 tons burthen, and cost over \$1,000,000 as she went to sea.

—Raymond, of the Times and the Rump Congress, poked himself into the Radical caucus, held on the night of the 5th, where he cringed to the lash of his old masters like a worthless spaniel. Somebody inquired whether he had any right there. Morrill, the chairman, replied by saying that "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." Stevens could not see how he could pretend to any connection with the Radical party after being a member of the Philadelphia convention and writing the National Union address. He was then put upon the stool of repentance, where he was "smoked" unmercifully, and made to eat dirt a long time for the amusement of his tormentors. Finally Schofield moved that he be allowed to remain in the caucus or not as he saw fit, and to judge for himself whether he was fit to be a member of the Radical party. After a sharp discussion, during which there was considerable opposition, the motion was carried by ayes 60, nays 25. So it may be considered that the old time-serving sinner is down where he started from about a year ago.

THE SEASON OF STORMS.—The blasts of Autumn and the chill storms of early winter are apt to make sad inroads upon the constitutions of the feeble. In old times at the commencement of every season it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than useless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under the Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.—Communicated.

FRANK W. HAY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, Canal street, below Clinton, Johns town, Pa. A large stock constantly on hand. May 4, 1866-ly.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER, No. 804 ARCH STREET PHILADELPHIA. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BERLIN ZEPHYRS, Embroideries, Fine Knit Goods, etc., personally selected in Europe.

Domestic Zephyrs, Germantown WOOLS, Cashmere YARNS, etc., Latest Styles in Ladies Dress and Cloak.

TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Drop Fringes, Laces, Shawl Borders, etc., White Embroidered BANDS, etc. The goods being all carefully selected our Wholesale Department offers great inducements to the TRADE. Sept. 20, 1866-3mos.

\$1500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds, Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than \$40 which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Badollet. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circular sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Billings, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. May 31, 1866-ly.

WANTED, AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only \$20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address with stamp, or call on C. BOWEN & CO., Salesrooms, No. 265 South FIFTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. May 31, 1866-4t.

CORNER GROCERY STORE, THOMAS & WEAVER, Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Country Produce, &c., together with Spices, Pickles, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine our stock. Nov. 16, 1865-ly. June 7, 1866.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY. Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth, or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York. June 7, '66-3m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers St., New York. Feb. 1st, 1866-ly.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THIS OFFICE, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND ON REASONABLE PRICES. \$50 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddleford, Me. May 31, 1866-ly.

DR. LEON'S CELEBRATED MEDICAL PREPARATIONS. DR. LEON'S HAIR RENOWER.

It is a positive cure for baldness. It restores grey hair to its original color. It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions. It immediately arrests falling out of the hair. It alleviates neuralgia and headache. It radically cures dandruff and humors. It keeps the scalp healthy, clean and cool. It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant hair dressing. It restores, invigorates and beautifies the hair. It makes harsh hair flexible and lustrous.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renower has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia. Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renower we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY. A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which infants and young children are subject. Invaluable for teething children. It softens the gums, allays inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and whooping cough. A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit, in all cases of looseness, griping, vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease. Used for more than half a century, the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a remedy of unrivaled excellence and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved to shall in millions, a priceless boon. To be sold by Druggists everywhere. Address all orders to ZEIGLER & SMITH, Sole Proprietors, 137 North Third Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 29th, 1866-ly.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber residing in Ebensburg, offers at Private Sale, his farm, situated in Cambria township, one and a half miles South-east of Ebensburg, adjoining lands of Geo. C. K. Zahn, John O'Connell and others, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres; one hundred acres of which are cleared; having thereon erected a good two story Dwelling House, a large Bank Barn with large shed in front, a Wagon shed, Corn-crib, Stone Spring house, and other out-buildings, and a large Orchard. There is a never-failing Spring of good water near the house, and water in every field on the farm. The land is all in clover and in a good state of cultivation, and is one of the best fenced farms in the county. Title undisputed and terms moderate. Call upon, or address, ISAAC CRAWFORD, Ebensburg, Cambria Co. Pa.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his property, situate in Cambria township, adjoining the line of Ebensburg Borough, known as the "Evans property." There are three never failing springs of water on the premises. The houses and out buildings are in good repair. Title indisputable. Terms reasonable. Improved and unimproved lands for sale in Cambria, Carroll, Blacklick, Jackson, Clearfield, Munster and Susquehanna townships, Cambria county; also in Clearfield, Indiana and Centre counties. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Wilmore, on the estate of Bernard Halligan, late of said borough, deceased, by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. NEAL DUGAN, Admr. Wilmore, November 8, 1866-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ignatius Adams, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay. M. M. ADAMS, Admr. Nov. 29th, 1866-6t.

FARMS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he now resides, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county; 25 acres all of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. A good mill and saw-mill on the premises in good running order. ALSO—An adjoining Farm, containing 85 acres with two good Orchards, a 2-story Barn Frame house and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire on the premises. W. J. BUCK, Nov. 29, 1866-3m.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE PALO ALTO IRON CO. Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of the capital stock, in the "Palo Alto Iron Co." will meet on SATURDAY DECEMBER 23d, 1866, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., at their office in the Borough of Pottsville, for the purpose of electing a Board of five Directors for said corporation, to serve until the next annual election. J. F. PETERY, Pottsville, Nov. 29th 1866-4t Secy.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE estate of Richard Adams, late of Ebensburg township, Cambria county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement. Nov. 15-6t. JAMES ADAMS, Admr.